

# The Gazette of India

## EXTRAORDINARY PART II—Section 1 PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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### MINISTRY OF LAW (Legislative Department)

*New Delhi, the 5th December, 1959/Agrahayana 14, 1881\* (Saka)*

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 4th December, 1959, and is hereby published for general information:—

### THE MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL LAWS (EXTENSION) ACT, 1959

No. 48 of 1959

[4th December, 1959]

An Act to provide for the extension of certain personal laws to parts of India in which they are not now in force.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Tenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Miscellaneous Personal Laws (Extension) Act, 1959.

Short title  
and com-  
mencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In this Act, "appointed day" means the date on which this Act comes into force.

Definition.

3. On and from the appointed day, the Acts specified in Schedule I shall stand amended in the manner specified therein.

Extension  
and amend-  
ment of  
certain Ac

4. (1) On and from the appointed day, the enactments specified in Schedule II and other enactments corresponding to the Acts specified in Schedule I shall stand repealed in the territories to which they respectively extended immediately before that day.

Repeals and  
savings.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall affect—

(a) the previous operation of any enactment so repealed or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or

(b) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any enactment so repealed; or

(c) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any enactment so repealed; or

(d) any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid;

and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if this Act had not been passed:

Provided that anything done or any action taken under any such enactment shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provision of the Act now extended to the territory concerned and shall continue to be in force accordingly, unless and until superseded by anything done or any action taken under the said Act.

#### SCHEDULE I

(See section 3)

*The Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866*

(21 of 1866)

*Section 35.*—For “except the territories which, immediately before the 1st November, 1956, were comprised in Part B States”, substitute “except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union territory of Manipur”.

*The Anand Marriage Act, 1909*

(7 of 1909)

*Section 1.*—In sub-section (2), for “except the territories which, immediately before the 1st November, 1956, were comprised in Part B States”, substitute “except the State of Jammu and Kashmir”.

*The Hindu Disposition of Property Act, 1916*

(15 of 1916)

*Section 1.*—For sub-section (2), substitute—

“(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.”.

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*The Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1928*

(12 of 1928)

*Section 1.*—In sub-section (2), for “except the territories which, immediately before the 1st November, 1956, were comprised in Part B States”, substitute “except the State of Jammu and Kashmir”.

*Section 2.*—Omit “from inheritance or”.

*The Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1930*

(30 of 1930)

*Section 1.*—In sub-section (2), for “except the territories which, immediately before the 1st November, 1956, were comprised in Part B States”, substitute “except the State of Jammu and Kashmir”.

*The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937*

(26 of 1937)

*Section 1.*—In sub-section (2), for “except the territories which, immediately before the 1st November, 1956, were comprised in Part B States”, substitute “except the State of Jammu and Kashmir”.

*The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939*

(8 of 1939)

*Section 1.*—In sub-section (2), for “except the territories which, immediately before the 1st November, 1956, were comprised in Part B States”, substitute “except the State of Jammu and Kashmir”.

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**SCHEDULE II**

[See section 4(1)]

The Hindu Transfers and Bequests (City of Madras) Act, 1921 (8 of 1921).

The Hyderabad Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1344-F (Hyderabad Act 5 of 1344-F).

The Hyderabad (Application of Central Acts) Act, 1952 (Hyderabad Act 48 of 1952), in so far as it relates to any of the Acts specified in Schedule I.

The Andhra Pradesh (Extension of Laws) Act, 1958 (Andhra Pradesh Act 23 of 1958), in so far as it relates to the Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1930.

The State of Saurashtra (Application of Central and Bombay Acts) Ordinance, 1948 (Saurashtra Ordinance 25 of 1948), in so far

as it relates to—

(a) the Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1928 (12 of 1928), and

(b) the Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1930 (30 of 1930).

The Saurashtra Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1952 (Saurashtra Act 26 of 1952).

The Travancore Muslim Succession Act, 1108 (11 of 1108).

The Cochin Muslim Succession Act, 1108 (15 of 1108).

The Travancore Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1114 (18 of 1114).

The Travancore Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1117 (3 of 1117).

The Cochin Muslim Marriages Dissolution Act, 1120 (22 of 1120).

The Madhya Bharat (Adoption of Laws) Act, Samvat 2009 (Act 1 of 1953), in so far as it relates to—

(a) the Anand Marriage Act, 1909 (7 of 1909);

(b) the Hindu Disposition of Property Act, 1916 (15 of 1916);

(c) the Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1928 (12 of 1928);

(d) the Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1930 (30 of 1930); and

(e) the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 (26 of 1937).

The Madhya Bharat Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1956 (14 of 1956).

The Madras Hindu Transfers and Bequests Act, 1914 (Madras Act 1 of 1914).

The Mysore Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866 (Mysore Act 21 of 1866), as extended to Mysore.

Section 6 of the Mysore Hindu Law (Women's Rights) Act, 1933 (Mysore Act 10 of 1933).

The Mysore Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1938 (Mysore Act 5 of 1938).

The Mysore Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1943 (Mysore Act 43 of 1943).

The United State of Rajasthan Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Ordinance, 1949 (14 of 1949).

The Rajasthan (Adaptation of Central Laws) Ordinance, 1950 (4 of 1950), in so far as it relates to—

- (a) the Anand Marriage Act, 1909 (7 of 1909);
- (b) the Hindu Disposition of Property Act, 1916 (15 of 1916);
- (c) the Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act 1928 (12 of 1928);
- (d) the Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1930 (30 of 1930);  
and
- (e) the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 (8 of 1939).

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G. R. RAJAGOPAL, Secy.

